AUGUST 20, 1767. THE NUMBER 848.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Some obſervations on Mr. WILKES's LETTER *to his Grace the Duke of* G******.

AS a celebrated exile has been pleaſed to exhibit a moſt hideous caricatura of a great man, in a letter addreſſed to the Duke of Gratton, it may not perhaps, at this juncture, be unpleaſant or improper to ſee how that illuſtrious perſon has been repreſented, at different periods of time, by the ſame hand, before diſappointment, pride, rage, and deſpair, gave birth to the late acrimonious letter, and produced an almoſt total recantation of the character that Mr. Wilkes had before given us of Mr. Pitt.

Hence the publick will eaſily form a judgment of the degree of credit and attention that ought to be paid to the duplicity of ſuch a writer, who is now endeavouring to pull down the image that he had ſet up for worſhip. His preſent vain hope is to deſtroy his deſerved popularity, and to ruin him in the opinion of mankind. The letter is certainly wrote with much ſpirit; but, I believe, it will be proved to be no more the ſpirit of truth than it is the ſpirit of union and concord.

Mr. Wilkes is undoubtedly in the right when he tells us that he never pretended to any infalible ſecret to cure; he certainly has no panacea, no healing arts about him. He loves to tear open wounds, not to cloſe them, and ſeems to be inſtigated, like the perſon employed by Diſcord in Virgil, to prevent matters from coming to an amicable concluſion, by endeavouring to murder the principal hero. The temple from which he was ſent forth is ſurely not the beloved temple of Peace.

The deſign of this paper is to undeceive the publick, to ſtate ſome facts as they really happened, and adminiſter a proper antidote to ſo ſubtle and ſtrong a poiſon.

But I ſhall firſt preſent the publick with Mr. Pitt's picture, as drawn by Mr. Wilkes in the years 1762 and 1763; after viewing of which, people may poſſibly be of opinion that Mr. Wilkes has turned the edge of his own weapons againſt himſelf, and, like Cæſar's aſſaſſins, has wounded himſelf through his blind miſguided rage, and over eagerneſs to ſtab the object of his hate.

Out of his own mouth let us judge him. Hear, my countrymen, hear Wilkes's own words, July 24, 1762.

"Merit alone brought Mr. Pitt into the Miniſtry; merit alone kept him there. He was determined to come into no miniſterial jobs: He ſpoke his mind freely, on every occaſion; when convinced, he was always ready to change his opinion and alter his meaſures, but had the impudence to expect conviction before he did it. He never was afraid to bring the voice of the people to the ear of the ſovereign. He was always ready and forward to lay his own meaſures before the publick. He was of ſuch unſhaken ſecrecy that, during the whole courſe of his Miniſtry, he gave no opportunity to the moſt willing of diſcovering our deſigns to the enemy. He was of ſuch unpardonable attention to buſineſs that the moſt minute occurrences of his department paſſed not without examination. He was ſuch a bigot to the intereſts of the publick that no private connexions whatever could induce him to prefer an undeſerving perſon. He was of ſuch unbounded ambition that he raiſed the honour of the Engliſh name to a much greater height than any of his predeceſſors. He was ſo extravagantly oppoſite to the meaſures uſually adopted on ſuch occaſions that he was fooliſhly reſolved not to give up in treaty what he had gained in war. He was ſo immoderate in his demands that our enemies ſaw through them with a juſt indignation, and were convinced he would make a good peace or none at all. He was ſo jealous of his miniſterial reputation, and ſo envious of thoſe who ſhould ſucceed him, that, in order to prevent their doing of any thing, he left little or nothing for them to do."

Again, November 20, 1762.

"Another copious ſource of calumny on Mr. Pitt has been the pretended deſertion of the publick, at the moſt critical period. I did not expect to have ſeen this urged, after the great part Mr. Pitt had acted through the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament. How nobly did he ſupport the cauſe of his country! Did he at any one moment endeavour to ſow the ſeeds of diſcord, or to kindle the leaſt ſpark of faction? His zeal for the publick, his firmneſs, ſpirit, and moderation, were no leſs admired than the ſolid wiſdom, deep policy, and heroick magnanimity, of his counſels. His very enemies bear teſtimony to his patriotiſm and greatneſs of ſoul, under all the provocations of petulent illiberal abuſe, and on the moſt trying occaſions. I have the ſatisfaction of hoping that through the next moſt important ſeſſion the publick will reap the benefit of the cleareſt head and the moſt upright heart.

"The laſt topick of abuſe I ſhall now mention is the late Miniſter's dictating to, and magiſterially controuling, all the other ſervants of the Crown, and all publick offices. I never heard any proof offered of this, but the ſingle word *guide*, in a letter to a friend. It is not even pretended that he ever impoſed any one creature or dependant on the Board of Treaſury, Admiralty, &c. or paid any low ſychophant by places in the Exciſe or Cuſtoms."

Jan. 1, 1763. "Mr. Pitt alone ſeems to poſſeſs that great political virtue of governing kingdoms to their own ſatisfaction. This is peculiar to Mr. Pitt, and the palm of virtue and ability was readily yielded to him by every man of every party. Mr. Pitt never fails to perſuade, to awaken, to rouſe the paſſions, and to gain them over to the ſide of truth and virtue, Mr Pitt ſeems to feel the moſt ſincere benevolence and diſpoſition to do good. As that is the moſt firm and vigorous mind which is not elated with proſperity, nor dejected in adverſity, in this reſpect the virtue of Mr. Pitt appears complete.

"Mr. Pitt was for many years the admiration of all his fellow citizens. On a ſudden the wicked arts, and falſe ſuggeſtions, of a few malevolent and envious men, for a ſhort time obſcured his fame, and eclipſed his glory; but his conduct was the ſame: Modeſty, calm ſenſe, and dignity, attended him. Mr. Pitt has generoſity and ſpirit, is abſtemious, temperate, and regular; and by the moſt manly ſenſe, and fine ſallies of a ſportive imagination, can charm the whole day; and, as the Greek ſaid, his entertainments pleaſe the day after they are given.

"Hogarth has put Mr. Pitt upon ſtilts, and made the people look up to him; which, after all this inſipid ridicule, they will continue to do, as a kind of tutelar deity, from whom they expect that ſecurity, and thoſe bleſſings, they deſpair of from others."

This is the fair ſide of the medal. Let us now examine the reverſe, as given by Mr. Wilkes in his letter lately publiſhed; parts of which, as they relate to Lord Chatham, I ſhall beg leave to conſider, and reply to.

I ſhall begin with the moſt heinous charge, the dreadful crime that has converted the modeſt, benevolent, virtuous, firm, generous, publick ſpirited, diſintereſted Mr. Pitt, into the ſelfiſh, abject, flinty, marble hearted, proud, arrogant, and ambitious Lord Chatham.

Mr. Pitt did moſt undoubtedly refuſe to ſupport Mr. Wilkes's cauſe in the Houſe of Commons, deſerted and reviled him as a blaſphemer of his God, and a reviler of his King; but there was no ſort of inconſiſtency in his behaviour. Mr. Pitt, as a friend to the liberty of the ſubject, ſupported Mr. Wilkes in the affair of the General Warrants, &c. &c. and as long as his cauſe was good gave him his countenance and protection, with the trueſt ſincerity; but when that unfortunate man had been convicted of a very indecent publication, which made ſport of all religion as well as modeſty, it became impoſſible for a perſon of Mr. Pitt's character, virtue, dignity, and bluſhing honour, to undertake his defence: He was obliged to leave him to the laws of his country, and to expreſs a very proper indignation at thoſe parts of Mr. Wilkes's conduct that were ſo univerſally condemned. The work itſelf but too clearly proved the blaſphemy. The other charge I paſs over in ſilence; I deſire not to prove any thing that might make his return more difficult, though his Majeſty's goodneſs is as great as his power. Like Auguſtus, he can forgive injuries committed againſt his own perſon: May his pity and mercy too find, weep over, and ſtretch out their hands to Mr. Wilkes.

But to return to Mr. Wilkes's next charge againſt Mr. Pitt, where he calls him the mad ſeditious tribune of the people, inſulting his ſovereign even in his capital city.

The fact here alluded to was the very kind reception Mr. Pitt met with from the citizens of London when he was invited to dine with the Lord Mayor, after his reſignation in 1761 (about the meaſures to be taken againſt Spain) but by what forced conſtruction or interpretation can the applauſes Mr. Pitt was there honoured with be called an inſult upon his ſovereign? This Gentleman is now traducing the whole city. The loud acclamations in favour of a perſon whoſe miniſtry his Majeſty himſelf had ſo much approved, and whom he had diſmiſſed with ſuch an affectionate regard, ought to bear a very different meaning. This charge is very diſingenuous. But if it were an inſult, which was by no means the caſe, Mr. Wilkes ſeems to have forgot that his own boſom friend, the partner of his thoughts, Mr. Pitt's noble brother, was equally concerned in it; for he likewiſe had no ſmall ſhare of the applauſe of that memorable day. The reader will alſo be pleaſed to obſerve that this circumſtance was previous to Mr. Wilkes's writing in defence of Mr. Pitt; ſo that, if he knew him to be really that mad ſeditious tribune, who had inſulted his ſovereign, it ſhould ſeem as if this inſult was not diſpleaſing even to Mr. Wilkes, ſince he choſe afterwards to make the offender his tutelar deity, and the object of all praiſe and adoration.

Mr. Wilkes's next charge is ſomething more ſerious: He aſſerts that Mr. Pitt never appeared in earneſt about any queſtion of liberty; that it was owing to him that nothing was done with regard to General Warrants, and the Seizure of Papers.

Mr. Pitt's whole life gives the ſtrongeſt and cleareſt contradiction to the firſt part of the charge; the ſecond is as eaſily refuted.

Mr. Pitt was carried down to the Houſe of Commons upon that great and important debate, with the manifeſt danger of his life, being then extremely ill. He ſpoke againſt thoſe Warrants with great zeal and earneſtneſs, as well as ability; but there are aſſemblies where the ſtrongeſt arguments will not always prevail. How then can it be affirmed that it was owing to Mr. Pitt that nothing was done in that affair? Could he turn a minority into a majority? No one but a Miniſter can work ſuch miracles.

Will any perſon, who is not in earneſt, venture his life in a cauſe to which he is indifferent?

The letter aſſerts alſo that Lord Chatham is now the abject crouching deputy of Lord Bute, who he declared in Parliament wanted wiſdom, and held principles incompatible with freedom. The world knows nothing of this abject crouching deputed Miniſter but from Mr. Wilkes's ſingle affirmation, but we all know that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to call Lord Chatham again to the Miniſtry. If Lord Bute ſupports him in it, he gives the nobleſt proof of generoſity and greatneſs of ſoul, and has revenged himſelf in the fineſt manner upon Lord Chatham for thoſe expreſſions, and affords the ſtrongeſt proof that he does not want wiſdom, or hold principles incompatible with freedom. What greater proof of wiſdom can he give than in ſupporting that perſon who is moſt capable of doing good to his country, and has upon all occaſions approved himſelf the moſt zealous protector of its liberties? But I beg pardon; upon a late occaſion, indeed, Lord Chatham ſhowed himſelf to be no friend to liberty; he was ſo very tyrannical, as well as Lord Camden, that he denied ſome traders the right, liberty, and privilege, of ſtarving his fellow citizens, by exporting all the corn out of the kingdom, for which he has met with his reward, and been as much abuſed as if he himſelf had been guilty of ſtarving them. Is there no Tarpeian rock for ſuch a tyrant?

Mr. Wilkes has now done with Lord Chatham, leaving him to the poor conſolation of a place, a peerage, and a penſion; for which, he ſays, he has ſold the confidence of a great nation. But I cannot take leave of, or have done with Mr. Wilkes, without making a few obſervations upon this paragraph: Mr. Wilkes is a great jeſter; in this place he cannot poſſibly be ſerious; for as to the penſion, I think I cannot explain it better to my countrymen than in Mr. Wilkes's own words, Auguſt 12, 1762.

"I muſt, in compliance with a few vulgar writers, call the inadequate reward given to Mr. Pitt, for as great ſervices as ever were performed by a ſubject, a penſion, although the grant is not during pleaſure, and therefore cannot create any undue unconſtitutional influence. In the ſame light we are to conſider the Duke of Cumberland's and Marlborough's, Prince Ferdinand's and Admiral Hawke's, Mr. Onſlow's, &c. &c. &c. I was going to call it the King's gold box; for Mr. Pitt, having before received the moſt obliging marks of regard from the publick, the teſtimony of his ſovereign only remained wanting."

Now as Mr. Wilkes has ſo fully ſet forth the nature of this penſion, I cannot think it will at all leſſen the confidence of the nation in Lord Chatham: It may very poſſibly leſſen their confidence in Mr. Wilkes, who has contradicted himſelf ſo furiouſly, and perhaps deſtroy that idea of conſiſtency which the Gentleman boaſts of in his letter to the Duke of Grafton; where he aſſures his Grace that, "however unfaſhionable ſuch a declaration may be, conſiſtency ſhall never depart from his character." The reader has the proofs before him, and will judge of it accordingly.

COPENHAGEN, *May* 1.

YESTERDAY their Majeſties received the ſacrament, and this day they were crowned by the Biſhop of Seelande, in the chapel of the caſtle. This ſolemnity was performed with great pomp and decorum, and the Nobility who attended it were numerous. We hear that the King made choice of the following motto, *Gloria ex amore patriæ*, My glory is in the love of my country.

May 11. In the night of the 4th inſtant a brewery in this city was burnt down, and on the 7th a ſecond fire deſtroyed the King's brewery, and the magazine of wood belonging to the Queen Dowager, Julia Maria. The damage done by theſe two accidents is valued at a tun of gold.

BERLIN, *May* 9. On the 7th inſtant, about 3 o'clock in the morning, the Princeſs Royal of Pruſſia was ſafely brought to bed of a Princeſs at Potzdam.

May 12. The King hath honoured the Princeſs of Pruſſia with a viſit, to congratulate her on her happy delivery, and made her a preſent of a breakfaſting ſervice made of gold.

WARSAW, *April* 25. It is reckoned that there are at preſent 30,000 Ruſſians in Poland, to wit, 5 or 6000 at Wilna and Lithuania, under the command of General Nummers, and as many under the Generals Dunthen and Apraxin; 5000 headed by General Soltikoff, and 7 regiments, of 1000 men each, under M. Kretzelnikoff. Theſe troops inveſt Poland, reaching from Wilna, by Podlachia, Mazovia, Poliſh Pruſſia, and Great Poland, to Cracow; and from the palatinate of Kiovia, by Volhinia, the palatinate of Ruſſia, the territory of Przemiſt, to the environs of Sendomir, which border on the palatinate of Cracow.

May 2. When the deputies of the two confederations of Diſſidents had finiſhed their ſpeeches, at the audience granted them by the King, on the 28th ult. the Count Zamoriſki, Grand Chancellor of the Crown, replied to thoſe of the firſt deputation, and Prince Czartoryſki, Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, to thoſe of the ſecond. This reply was conciſe, importing that his Majeſty could not reſolve any thing relative to the objects in queſtion, without the ſtates being aſſembled; that he would take care to propoſe them at the approaching Diet, and that on his part he would do every thing in the affair he poſſibly could.

GENOA, *April* 25. The fort of Capraja continues to make a reſiſtance, and the Government are continually ſending re-enforcements thither.

May 2. We have received advice that the contrary winds have not yet permitted the Senator Pinelli to make a landing at Capraja, nor to throw ſuccours into the fortreſs of that iſland. A ſhip which arrived yeſterday from Baſtia brings an account that in paſſing the iſland of Capraja they heard ſeveral cannon fired, from which it is conjectured that we ſhall ſoon receive an account of an engagement between the Genoeſe and the Corſicans employed at the ſiege of the fortreſs.

LEGHORN, *April* 24. The Captain of a ſhip, juſt arrived here, reports that the Commandant of the fortreſs of Capraja hath hoiſted a white flag, and made known to the beſiegers that he would ſurrender by capitulation; and that the Corſican officer who commands the ſiege hath deſpatched an expreſs to Paoli, to know that General's intentions on this propoſal.

FLORENCE, *April* 25. According to the laſt letters from Rome, the Pope, on the repreſentation made to him by his Catholick Majeſty's Miniſter, hath at length permitted that the Jeſuits driven from Spain may come and ſettle in the Eccleſiaſtical State. The Spaniſh ſhips debark theſe Religious at the port of Civita Vecchia.

FRANKFORT, *May* 15. There were three ſhocks of an earthquake at Rothenbourg, in the country of Heſſe, on the 12th of April at night. All the windows of the caſtle were broke, and moſt of the chimnies thrown down. The Landgraye's family were in the garden, under tents, for three days.

PARIS, *May* 14. His Catholick Majeſty is ſaid to have intimated to the Pope his procedure againſt the Jeſuits, only by the following laconick letter:

"Holy Father, all my tribunals having judged that the Fathers Jeſuits are of no good to my kingdoms, I could do no leſs than conform to their repreſentations. Of this, as a ſon of the Holy Church, I acquaint its Supreme Head. I recommend your Holineſs to the Divine keeping."

LONDON, *May* 21.

A letter from Paris, dated May 10th, ſays: "It is no longer a ſecret that the King has been informed by his Catholick Majeſty of his reaſons for taking the late ſteps againſt the Jeſuits. The Marquis d'Oſſun, our Miniſter at the Court of Spain, has written a letter, which has been read before the King's Council, and confirms the report of his Catholick Majeſty's having eſcaped aſſaſſination, by retiring from Madrid, on account of the diſturbances, three days before the helliſh project was to have taken place."

It is ſaid, as ſoon as the reviews are over, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick will, for the remainder of the ſummer, viſit moſt of the capital towns in England, ſea ports, &c.

On Tueſday laſt a number of ſubalterns of the army and marines on half pay aſſembled at the Globe tavern in the Strand, and reſolved that Lieutenant Carroll ſhould be deputed to wait on the Marquis of Granby, and the Right Honourable General Conway, to return them thanks for the gracious reception of their application; which application, it is hoped, will, at a ſeaſonable period, terminate to the ſatisfaction of thoſe Gentlemen, whoſe preſent diſtreſſes deſervedly claim the attention of their country.

It is thought that the Lieutenants of his Majeſty's navy upon half pay will hereafter be allowed one ſhilling per day additional pay.

Some very diſagreeable advices are ſaid to have been received from the Eaſt Indies.

A petition, of a very extraordinary nature, is ſaid to have been received from one of our colonies.

According to letters from Leghorn, the coaſts of Sardinia are at preſent much infeſted by the Algerine corſairs, which had occaſioned an order of the Court of Turin for ſome armed veſſels to be fitted out at Cagliari to cruiſe againſt theſe Barbarians.

Some letters from the above place ſay that all the ports in the iſland of Sardinia are ordered to be ſhut againſt the Jeſuits.

An account is ſaid to have been received this week of the pregnancy of her Daniſh Majeſty.

This morning the Earl of Chatham came to town from North End.

May 23. We hear that their Royal and Serene Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick propoſe to ſet out before the expiration of next month, on their return home.

The Senate of Venice have been informed by their Conſul at Algiers that he has concluded a truce with the Dey for four months, in order, if poſſible, to conclude a formal peace before the expiration of that term; but the conditions which the Dey requires are ſo diſadvantageous to the Republick that there is no likelihood of their being accepted. He demands, 1ſt, That the like preſents be ſent to him as were given to his predeceſſor when the peace was concluded, and which conſiſted of the ſum of 50,000 zequins, a ſaddle laced with gold and enriched with jewels, and a great quantity of very rich ſtuffs. 2dly, he demands, That inſtead of 10,000 zequins, which the Republick had engaged to pay annually, they pay him for the future 12,000. 3dly, That they ſend him, without delay, all the preſents which he demanded of the Republick at the time of his advancement to the dignity with which he is inveſted. And 4thly and laſtly, he makes the following very extraordinary demand, viz. That his corſairs may have the liberty of cruiſing in the Gulf of Venice, to purſue there and attack the ſhips of thoſe nations with whom he has no treaty; and that if any of thoſe corſairs ſhould happen to be taken, the Republick ſhall be obliged to repair the loſs in ready money.

The propoſal of the Eaſt India Company for granting to the Government 400,000 l. per annum for four years, it is thought by ſome, will be accepted; but the proprietors, it is imagined, will not be allowed to make the late intended increaſe to their dividend; and the duty upon tea exported to Ireland and America, it is alſo thought, will be lowered, under a certain obligation to Government that the revenue will not thereby be injured.

The Fowey and Caryafort frigates, and ſome ſloops of war, are ſhortly to be commiſſioned.

Upwards of 300 artificers are diſcharged from the ſeveral dock-yards in this kingdom.

M. Mello, the Portugueſe Miniſter here, has received a circumſtantial account of the plot, laid by the Jeſuits, to aſſaſſinate his Moſt Catholick Majeſty; which horrid proceeding, joined with their other bad behaviour of forging bulls, &c. was, beyond all doubt, the certain cauſe of the late total and eternal expulſion of thoſe Fathers from Spain.

It is ſaid that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has, by his Ambaſſadour at Rome, demanded of his Holineſs to iſſue a bull, or ordonnance, aboliſhing for ever the Society of Jeſus, and the very name of Jeſuits.

Camden, in his Britannia, informs us that the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem (who firſt ſet out with a profeſſion of poverty) became at length ſo powerful as to alarm the ſeveral Princes of Europe, who had intereſt enough with the Pope to get them diſſolved, and ſeize upon their eſtates; and at their diſſolution, it was found that they poſſeſſed in Chriſtendom no leſs than 19,000 manors. Now though the Jeſuits may not poſſeſs quite ſo many manors in Chriſtendom, yet as they have great riches and power in Europe, and a moſt extenſive country in America, the ſame cauſe may work the ſame effect, and the dread of their growing power may very probably have gone a great way towards their late extirpation.

The Hague gazette, brought by this day's mail, contains the following article, dated Paris, May 11th:

"The day before yeſterday the Parliament, all the Chambers aſſembled, made an arret, in conſequence of the opinion of the King's Council, which declares the Society of Jeſuits an enemy to ſovereigns, and to the publick tranquillity of ſtates; in conſequence whereof that Supreme Court orders thoſe among them, who on the 6th of Auguſt 1761 were members of the ſaid Society, and who, taking the benefit of the indulgence granted them by the edict of November 1764, have remained in the kingdom, to depart from hence at the expiration of 15 days, including that of the publication of the preſent arret, under pain of criminal proſecution, except thoſe who have taken the oath preſcribed by this tribunal. By the ſame arret, all thoſe who are thus to quit the ſtates of the kingdom are forbidden to return hither, under any pretence whatever. Governours of provinces, bailiffs, and other judges, are ordered not to ſuffer any Jeſuits within their diſtricts. His Majeſty's ſubjects, of every rank and condition, are forbidden to afford an aſylum to the Jeſuits, or keep up the leaſt correſpondence with them, or to receive from the Society letters of fraternity. Archbiſhops and Biſhops, and all heads of communities, of ſchools, and other eſtabliſhments, are enjoined not to employ any of that Society for the inſtruction of youth. Moreover, his Majeſty will be implored to uſe his good offices with the Pope, and other Catholick Princes, to engage them to aboliſh a Society ſo dangerous to Chriſtianity and ſovereign Powers. Laſtly, his Majeſty will be equally implored to make the tenour of this arret a fundamental law of the ſtate."

They write from Peterſburg that her Imperial Majeſty had juſt aſſigned a large tract of land in North Ruſſia to ſuch Polanders as chooſe to ſeek an aſylum in her dominions, where great numbers had lately arrived, and were to enjoy an exemption from taxes for ten years.

According to letters from America, all the ſouthern provinces had acceded to the orders of Government for making the neceſſary proviſions for quartering the military.

We hear that ſeveral ſuits of fine brocade, and other ſilks, the manufacture of Spitalfields, are now making up for her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs of Brunſwick.

May 26. We are informed that the rapid progreſs of Popery in this kingdom, which has eſcaped the notice of ſo many Adminiſtrations, is to be made the ſubject of an inquiry; a proof that our Miniſters are not inattentive to our civil and religious liberties.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is not only endeavouring to improve the breed of horſes in his kingdom, by buying up all the beſt animals of the kind in England, but has even ſent into Italy to purchaſe all the moſt noted ſtone horſes to be had in that country.

We hear that orders are ſent to the different ports for completing, with all expedition, the men of war ordered for immediate ſervice.

On Saturday the French Ambaſſadour gave a grand entertainment to ſeveral of the Nobility and foreign Miniſters, at his houſe in Soho ſquare.

We hear that great encouragement will be given to the culture of wheat and rye in this kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *May* 21.

"We hear we are ſoon to have a diſcharge in the dock-yard here of above 150 men."

To-morrow the ſubſcribers to the new loan of 900,000 l. are to make good the payment of ten per cent. of the ſaid capital, at the Bank.

A letter from Cadiz informs that four Spaniſh officers of diſtinction were juſt arrived there in a King's frigat from the Bay of Honduras, having been accuſed of malpractices in their reſpective governments.

A ſpecies of ſmuggling is now carried on from Holland, which, though taken little notice of, greatly affects the revenue, and our own linen manufactures, which is that of importing great quantities of ready made ſhirts, ſhifts, and ſheeting, under the name of wearing apparel. It is computed that 50,000 l. ſterling annually of Dutch hollands are brought over in this manner.

Elizabeth Town (New Jerſey) July 28.

This town was laſt night alarmed by a riot, committed by ſeveral of the officers of the 28th regiment (late from Montreal) the particulars of which are as follow, viz.

The officers being under arms to march with the troops quartered here, by 4 o'clock this morning, to join their regiment at Amboy, in order to embark for Europe, between 12 and 1 o'clock at night they aſſembled in a body, and marched through ſeveral parts of the town, with drums and fifes. As the inhabitants had uſed them ſo very ungenteel as to make them pay their debts, which they had generally been obliged to do according to law, the officers ſeemed determined upon revenge. They firſt broke a window in the meeting houſe, afterwards attacked the court houſe and gaol, by breaking the windows and endeavouring to break open the doors, ſwearing vengeance againſt the gaoler, who was under ſheriff and conſtable, and had frequently been obliged to do his duty upon them. As they attacked the houſe in this manner, the gaoler got up and deſired them to deſiſt, which they refuſed; he then, to deter them, pointed out of the window a fuſee loaded with ſmall ſhot, the end of which was ſeized, and endeavoured to be wreſted from him; upon which he fired among them, and wounded one of the rioters in both legs, as afterwards appeared. The gaoler then releaſed the priſoners for his aſſiſtance, and rung the bell; the officers then marched off, but ſoon returned with a body of ſoldiers, ſome with bayoners fixed. The inhabitants, by this time alarmed, began to aſſemble. The gaoler finding ſome aſſiſtance had come, opened the doors for their reception, when the officers and ſome of their ſoldiers entered with them, and a fray enſued, but happily no lives were loſt. The inhabitants continuing to collect, the officers thought fit to abſcond; and it being by this near the time of their departing, they joined their companies, which began their march a little after 4. Some of the magiſtrates however aſſembled before they left the town, and demanded the aſſiſtance of the commanding officer, Captain Johnſon, then preſent, at the head of his men, but were refuſed. The Colonel, Sir John St. Clair, happily being at Amboy, the magiſtrates then proceeded thither, leaving the ſoldiers and their officers on their march behind them. The magiſtrates, in expectation of their arriving ſoon after at Amboy, applied to the Chief Juſtice for his warrant to apprehend the rioters; but were ſurpriſed to hear that they had deſerted their men upon the road, and had, in a private manner, conveyed themſelves on board one of the tranſports. Upon which the Chief Juſtice then applied to the commanding officer at Amboy, who immediately ordered them on ſhore; and being brought before the Chief Juſtice, and the magiſtrates of this town, it was thought proper, as they were then bound home, to accept of their humble ſubmiſſion and acknowledgment, ſatisfying the perſons particularly injured, with ſubmiſſion, which was made in a publick humble manner. The ſaid rioters, after paying the damages at 25 l. and aſking pardon of the gaol keeper, were again ſet at liberty.

NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 3.

Extract of a letter from *Penſacola*, June 7.

"*About the end of laſt month arrived here the Levant frigat, Captain Baxil Keith, to relieve Captain Fitzherbert, of the Adventure. The 5th inſtant ſailed from hence the Adventure, Captain Fitzherbert, and the Cygnet, Captain Durell (on board the latter was Brigadier Taylor and his Lady) who both propoſed calling at the Havannah. Some days ago arrived a brig from London, with goods for the Spaniards: She brings advice that one Captain Elliot, of the navy, was appointed Governour of this province; one of the family of Fort Elliot, in Cornwall. The reaſon that no Spaniards have been here this long time is owing to Don Anthony D'Ulloa, the Spaniſh Governour of New Orleans, having informed the Governours of Vera Cruz, Campeachy, and the Havannah, with the names of the veſſels that came here, their Captains names, and the cargoes they brought to, and carried from, this place; this will occaſion their being ſtrictly looked after. The arbitrary and illegal proceedings of the Lieutenant Governour in a ſhort time would have ruined this infant colony: In moſt caſes he endeavours to oblige the Chief Juſtice by threats, and even force, to give judgment as he orders; and when he cannot effect his purpoſes in that manner, he iſſues injunctions by his orderly ſergeants, and brings up cauſes into his Court of Chancery, where he gives away the property of thoſe he diſlikes without juſtice or jury. He has diſſolved the Aſſembly about 30 days ago.*"

"*On Tueſday the 21ſt inſtant, a veſſel going out from Cow harbour, Long Iſland, was overſet about three miles from the place of her departure; by which accident the two boatmen, Jonas Weeks and John Abbot, were both drowned. The body of Jonas Weeks was driven on ſhore next day, at Lloyd's Neck, as alſo the veſſel, and two women paſſengers, who ſaved themſelves by holding faſt to the parts above water. One of the women was once waſhed off from the veſſel, but by what means ſhe got hold again we have not yet learned.*

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 6.

Extract of a letter from *London*, May 16.

"*As we doubt not but our friends in general will be anxious to know the reſolutions of Parliament reſpecting the province of New York, we have incloſed the votes of the 15th inſtant* {for theſe votes ſee our paper of the 6th inſtant} *and we deſire we may have the moſt early intelligence of the reception they meet with on your ſide. As to Paper Currency, we fear nothing will be done to purpoſe this year, as the plan propoſed by many in the Adminiſtration is to appropriate the intereſt ariſing thereupon to make Governours, &c. independent of the Aſſemblies; a plan which the merchants know will not be adopted on your ſide, and we are without expectation of better terms this ſeſſion. The Committee have taken infinite pains for many months, and were in hopes, a few weeks ago, to have ſucceeded; but ſuch is the unſettled ſtate of the Adminiſtration, and ſuch the preſent diſpoſitions towards America, that, in our own minds, we give up the point for this year.*"

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 20.

Arrived at Norfolk, the Two Siſters, Captain Maxwell, from Barbados, and the ——, Captain Thompſon, from Whitehaven.

ARRIVALS *from* VIRGINIA.

At Leghorn, Capt. Scott. At Dominica, Capt. Blin. At Jamaica, Capt. Carſon.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Auguſt 7. Richmond, Henry Minſon, from Madeira, with 22 pipes, 12 hhds. and 12 quarter casks of wine.

13. Weſt India Packet, Robert Crawford, from Nevis, with 24 hhds. of rum, 1 hhd. of moloſſes, 1 hhd. and 2 tierces of brown ſugar, and 1 hhd. of tobacco returned.

14. Mally, Robert Bennet, from Glaſgow, via Cette, with 500 l. currency, and ballaſt.

19. Rae Galley, William Noble, from Glaſgow, via Ile of May, with 7500 buſhels of ſalt.

Advertiſements.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, *Auguſt* 12, 1767.

JUST imported, by the way of *Antigua*, a cargo of choice genuine MADEIRA WINE, which we will ſell very reaſonable for caſh, hemp, tobacco, wheat, corn, or peaſe. We have alſo a quantity of choice cordage, twine, log and lead lines, nails of all ſorts, ſingle and double tobacco ſcrews, *Newcaſtle* coals, fine *Durham* muſtard, and all ſorts of ſhip chandlers ware, and fine ſalt.

DANIEL L. HYLTON, & Co.

YORK Town, *Auguſt* 20, 1767.

THIS is to inform my friends and cuſtomers, and all who may pleaſe to favour me with their company, that I have removed from the Fort to the houſe where Mrs. *Moody* lately lived, adjoining the court-houſe, where they may depend on the beſt entertainment, and civil uſage, from

Their moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN GIBBONS.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 1ſt *day of* OCTOBER *next, before the door of the* KING's HEAD *tavern, in the town of* Peterſburg,

A VERY valuable LOT in the ſaid town, now in the occupation of Mr. *Thomas Eggleton*. There is on the ſaid lot a very handſome two ſtory houſe, entirely new, finiſhed in the beſt manner, with a kitchen and other offices under it, exceedingly well calculated either for a tavern or private family. The time of payment will be made eaſy to a purchaſer, on giving bond with good ſecurity.

Tdf JERMAN BAKER.

To be SOLD *by* WHOLESALE,

A Conſiderable quantity of GOODS, very ſuitable for the fall. For the convenience of the purchaſers they will be divided into lots, or the whole ſold together at a very eaſy advance and on reaſonable credit, bond and ſecurity being given.

JERMAN BAKER.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of *Hubard* and *Baker* are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 18, 1767.

To be LET *on* CHARTER *for the* Weſt Indies, *or any other place,*

A NEW SLOOP, burthen upwards of 3000 buſhels of grain, well fitted, and ready to take in a load. Any perſon inclinable to charter her may have her on eaſy terms, by applying to

2 SEYMOUR & HUDSON POWELL.

YORK Town, *Auguſt* 20, 1767.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *court-houſe, on* Thurſday *the 5th of* November *next,*

TWENTY FIVE likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *April* next, giving bond and ſecurity to

GABRIEL THROCKMORTON.
ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

Likewiſe will be SOLD, *on the 18th of the ſame month, on the premiſes,*

A TRACT of LAND, in the upper end of *King* and *Queen* county, formerly the glebe of *Dryſdale* pariſh, together with a quantity of corn, fodder, *&c.* The terms to be known on the day of ſale.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the will of Mr.* JAMES MURRAY, *deceaſed, to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the 29th of* October next, *before Mr.* HAY'S *door, in* Williamſburg,

A VERY valuable tract of TOBACCO LAND, in *Amelia* county, near *Genito* bridge, containing about 2000 acres, which is well watered, lies convenient to church, mills, *&c.* and is not more than 30 miles diſtant from *Warwick* or *Rocky Ridge*. Credit will be allowed as can be agreed on at the day of ſale, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN MURRAY, } Executors.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid land before the day of ſale may know the terms by applying to *James Murray*, in *Prince George* county.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 211 acres, in *Iſle of Wight* county, about ſix miles from the *Bay* warehouſe, upon the road that leads from thence to *Procter*'s bridge. The land is in good order for cropping, and has the following improvements thereon, *viz.* three dwelling-houſes, one 24 by 16, with two rooms above and below; the other two 20 by 16, one of which has a very neat brick cellar, with a partition in it, and all other neceſſary houſes, alſo a very good apple orchard, containing about 500 trees. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid land may know the terms by applying to me living thereon.

2‖ JESSE PERSON.

STOLEN

OUT of my paſture, the night of the 10th of this inſtant *(Auguſt)* a likely bright bay horſe, about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 5 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, paces ſlow and gallops well, but not branded. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me at *Hanover* court-houſe ſhall have 50 s. reward, and on conviction of the thief 5 l.

PAUL THILMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, two barrows, one of them all white but the head, which is black, the other black, with ſome white under his foreparts; alſo a ſow, of a white and reddiſh colour. They are all marked with a crop and two ſlits in the left ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25 s. THOMAS YOUNG.

FALMOUTH, *Auguſt* 4, 1767.

THE ſubſcriber intending to *Britain* next ſpring, where he purpoſes to remain for a ſhort time, will give up to Mr. *James Robiſon* on the 10th day of *September* next the charge of that ſtore in *Falmouth*, of which he has had the direction for ſome years paſt, for account of Meſſ. *Andrew Cochrane*, *William Cuninghame*, and Co. of *Glaſgow*. He earneſtly requeſts that thoſe perſons who have accounts with him may make it their buſineſs to come and have them ſettled as ſoon as is in their power after the above period in *September*, that, if not diſcharged, the balances may be aſcertained by ſpecialty, being deſirous of obviating all diſputes that might ariſe with his ſucceſſour, on his tranſactions. The ſtore will be carried on to its uſual extent by Mr. *Robiſon*, and the ſame indulgence continued to thoſe perſons that are indebted as has been cuſtomary.

ALEXANDER CUNINGHAME.

YORK Town, *Auguſt* 10, 1767.

THE ſubſcriber has removed to his new ſhop the back of Mr. *Stevenſon*'s ſtore, where may be had a freſh aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, imported in the laſt ſhips from *London*, *viz.* Peruvian bark, India and Turkey rhubarb, jalap, ipecacuanha, turmerick, china, and ſarſaparilla roots, volatiles of all ſorts, æther, ſallad oil in pint bottles, ſaltpetre, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, Spaniſh flies, licorice juice, ſalts of wormwood and tartar, opium, antimony and its various preparations, gold and ſilver leaf, white and brown ſugar candy, barley ſugar, almonds in the ſhell, ſago, ſalop, French and pearl barley, Turlington's balſam, Bateman's drops, Anderſon's pills, oil of turpentine, Squire's grand elixir, goldbeaters ſkin, Britiſh oil, ſyrup capillaire, eau de luce, *&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.*

BENJAMIN CATTON.

N. B. I propoſe ſelling cheap, for ready money.

On Wedneſday *the 2d of* September, *at* Charles City *court-houſe, will be ſold at publick auction, by virtue of a deed of truſt, for ready money, or ſhort credit,*

SUNDRY SLAVES,

CONSISTING of men, women, and children. Alſo a TRACT of LAND, containing by eſtimation 6000 acres; likewiſe a MILL, and four acres of land adjoining, towards ſatisfying the debts of WILLIAM KENNON, Eſquire. Any perſons inclinable to become purchaſers of the ſaid land, or any part thereof, may in the mean time make their propoſals for that purpoſe to

JOHN WAYLES, and
4 LITTLEBURY HARDYMAN, } Truſtees.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 10, 1767.

THE ſhip *Chriſtie*, JAMES FRAZER maſter, about 400 hhds. burthen, now lying at *Norfolk*, is to be let on charter to any part of *Europe* or the *Weſt Indies*. For terms apply to the ſaid maſter on board, or to the ſubſcriber; who has a quantity of *Iſle* of *May* SALT for ſale, on reaſonable terms.

2‖ ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on the 8th of* September *next, at the town of* Norfolk, *by Mr.* Gilchriſt *of* Norfolk, *Vendue Maſter, on ſix months credit,*

THE ſloop MAYFLOWER, with her tackle and apparel, as ſhe now ſtands. She carries about 80 hhds. of tobacco, is fit for ſea or country ſervice, and is about 5 years old.

Alſo to be SOLD, *on the 10th day of* September *next, on the premiſes, on twelve months credit,*

A WELL improved PLANTATION, in *Spotſylvania* county, whereon *John Collins* now lives, containing about 730 acres, on which is a ſmall tub mill, with all the ſtocks of horſes, cattle and hogs, waggons and carts, and plantation utenſils; alſo a Negro fellow, two Negro wenches, and a child.

Likewiſe will be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidders, on* Wedneſday *the 7th of* October *next (being Fair day) at the town of* Fredericksburg, *in the county of* Spotſylvania, *on two years credit, with intereſt from the day of ſale,*

SEVERAL LOTS, and parts of LOTS, in the ſaid town, whereon are many improvements, *viz.* The brick ſtore-houſe now occupied by Mr. *Neil M'Coul*, two very commodious dwelling-houſes, kitchens, meat-houſes, *&c.* the ſame to be ſet up ſeparately, by certain bounds to be ſhown on the day of ſale, or at any time before. Alſo one half acre LOT, on the river ſide, next below *Royſton*'s warehouſes, on which is a very good ſtone dry warehouſe and ſalt houſe. Likewiſe two half acre lots near the river, oppoſite to the *Quarry Landing*, whereon is a large and convenient ſtable, corn houſe, and granary; the ſaid lots lately and well incloſed with good paling.——The above premiſes being the property of the late *William Scott* and Co.

JOHN MITCHELL, } One of the ſurviving partners.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of the Reverend Mr.* DAVID MOSSOM, *deceaſed,*

THE Tract of LAND and PLANTATION whereon he lately lived, containing about 240 acres of rich high land, with a large quantity of valuable ſunken grounds, very conveniently ſituated on *Pamunkey* river, in *New Kent* county. There is on the ſaid land a tolerable good dwelling-houſe, three rooms below and three above, with four fire-places, a good kitchen and dairy, with all other convenient out-houſes; alſo about 20 acres of very good natural meadow, a good fiſhing landing, and ſeveral creeks and marſhes, abounding with the beſt of wild fowl in their ſeaſon. The plantation is in good order for cropping, and may be entered on at *Chriſtmas* next.

GEORGE WEBB,
WILLIAM CLAYTON, } Executors.
LEWIS WEBB,

To be SOLD, *by order of the General Court, to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the 24th of* September *next, at* Lancaſter *court-houſe,*

Ten SLAVES, *viz.*

ONE man, three women, two boys, and four children; and one horſe. Formerly the property of *Benjamin Waddy*, for ready money.

JAMES GORDON.

RUN AWAY,

FROM the plantation at the mouth of *Banniſter* river, in HALIFAX county, the 10th day of *March* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow, named JOE, about twenty years of age, ſhort, and well made; he lived with Dr. *James Carter* laſt year, and formerly belonged to Col. *John Edloe*, in *Charles City*. A reward of TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will carry him to the overſeer of the above mentioned plantation, or the executors of the late Mr. WILLIAM WATERS, deceaſed, at *Williamſburg*.

N. B. He was lately ſeen at *Edloe*'s plantation, in *Charles City*.

To be SOLD *at* Smithfield, *in the county of* Iſle *of* Wight, *on* Thurſday *the 27th of this inſtant (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day)*

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of *Samuel Wentworth*, late of the ſaid county, deceaſed; conſiſting of the ſchooner *Four Siſters*, burthen about 65 tuns, and the ſchooner *Little Molly*, burthen about 30 tuns (both new, and framed entirely with cedar and mulberry, and are reputed exceeding good veſſels) together with their rigging, tackle, and apparel; alſo a large quantity of rum, ſugar, and moloſſes, about 100 barrels of pork, between 3 and 4000 wt. of hams, about two tuns of hemp, between 40 and 50,000 cypreſs ſhingles, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers for all ſums above 25 s. until the 25th day of *April* next, on giving bond and approved ſecurity; and all ſmaller ſums to be paid on the day of ſale.——All perſons indebted to the above eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, that the adminiſtratrix may be enabled therewith to diſcharge the debts owing by the ſaid eſtate; and all to whom the eſtate is indebted are requeſted to make their demands known to

2 MARY WENTWORTH, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber in* Iſle *of* Wight *county, to the higheſt bidder, on the 20th of* September *next,*

A TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, on which is a dwelling-houſe underpinned with brick and a brick gable end, a kitchen underpinned with brick and a brick gable end, a ſmoke-houſe, a ſtorehouſe with two rooms on a floor, a garden and yard paled in, an apple orchard of different ſorts of fruit, peach orchard, pear trees and cherry trees of different ſorts, and a very good griſt mill near the dwelling-houſe. The ſaid land lies on a publick road, within ſeven miles of *Smithfield*, convenient to church and chapel, is well timbered with white oak, pine, and cypreſs, a good ſoil, and a pleaſant and convenient ſituation for a merchant or planter. Six months credit will be allowed, on giving bond and good ſecurity to

2 WILLIAM PONSONBY.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *James City* county, near *Chiſwell*'s ordinary, containing 300 acres, with a very good dwelling-houſe and all convenient out-houſes thereon; there is alſo a very fine peach and apple orchard. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid land may know the terms by applying to me, on the premiſes.

2‖ JOHN POWER, Jun.

TAKEN up, in *King* and *Queen*, a white mare, about 4 feet high, branded on the near ſhoulder B, and on the off buttock ●; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. RICHARD BRAY.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a black horſe; about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a hanging mane and buſhy tail, but no brand perceivable; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l. GEORGE BAGLEY.

To be SOLD *for prime coſt,*

A COMPLETE HARPSICORD, with three ſtops, juſt imported from *London*, made by *Kirkman*, the Queen's inſtrument maker, and ſuppoſed by good judges to be the beſt in the colony. Inquire of the Printer.

THE ſubſcribers for Lots in the town of *Broadway*, on *Appamattox*, are deſired to meet at Mr. *Gwyn*'s, in *Blandford*, on *Tueſday* the firſt of *September*, when the drawing begins.

W. STARK.

On the ſame day will be ſold about 300 acres of LAND, adjoining the town, and extending on the river near half a mile. It is commonly called good corn land; near 50 acres, with ſlight manuring, will produce good tobacco. Here may be made, with little trouble, a very fine fiſhing place, which would produce 20 or 30 l. annual profit. This place may juſtly vie with moſt in the colony for its pleaſant and healthy ſituation. Fifteen months credit will be given, if required.

5 W. STARK.

To be SOLD, *on terms to be agreed upon at the day of ſale, at Mr.* GEORGE NEAVILL'S *ordinary, near the premiſes, the 15th day of* September *next (purſuant to an act of Aſſembly empowering the executors of Col.* Charles Carter, *late of* King George, *to make ſale of ſuch part of his unentailed lands as they ſhall find neceſſary for the payment of his debts)*

FOURTEEN thouſand acres of fine high and low grounds, lying in the counties of *Prince William* and *Fauquier*, on *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, to be laid off in lots, or otherwiſe, as may be agreed on, the executors being at all times ready to confer with any perſons inclinable to bargain for any of the ſaid lands before the day of ſale. There is a great number of remarkable fine ſtreams for griſt mills running through the ſaid tract, which lie within 25 or 30 miles of publick navigation, on *Potowmack* and *Rappahannock* rivers.

Tdſ LANDON CARTER.
CHARLES CARTER.

HENRICO, *August* 1, 1767.

AT *Lily Valley* a three year old steer,
His mark is a rough crop in every ear,
His colour is either brindled or brown,
And is posted and 'praised to two pounds and a crown.
His belly and thighs are part of them white.
And the owner may have him on proving his right.

LEONARD WARD.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a black mare, about 4 feet high, with a star in her forehead, has some saddle spots, and branded on the near buttock S; posted, and appraised to 30*s*.

‖ THOMAS PARHAM.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a small sorrel mare, with a star in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock C; posted, and appraised to 3 l.

‖ MARK JACKSON.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *court-house, on* Thursday *the* 1*st of* October,

FIFTEEN fine *Virginia* born SLAVES, belonging to the estate of Mr. *John Armistead*, deceased. One half the purchase money to be paid down, and credit will be allowed for the other half until the first of *April* 1768. Bond with security will be required by

4 The EXECUTORS.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLICK AUCTION, *on* Thursday *the* 3*d of* September *next, pursuant to a decree of* GLOUCESTER *county court*,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Slat's* creek, in *Gloucester* county; also about 15 valuable SLAVES. The terms will be agreed on at the day of sale.

Tdf LEWIS BURWELL, Jun. Sheriff.

On Monday *the* 9*th of* NOVEMBER *next will be exposed to publick sale, at the* Rocky Ridge, *in* Chesterfield *county*,

ONE hundred valuable SLAVES, belonging to the estate of Col. CHARLES CARTER, deceased. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to the executors.

28 LANDON CARTER.
CHARLES CARTER.

To be SOLD,

A FORGE, and geared GRIST MILL, both well fixed, and situated on a plentiful and constant stream, near *Todd's* warehouse, in *King* and *Queen* county, with several SLAVES used to work there, as miners, hammermen, and colliers, and well acquainted with the business; also two valuable blacksmiths, and about 2000 acres of land, adjoining or near the forge. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me, in *King William* county. Tf BERNARD MOORE.

To be SOLD,

FOURTEEN hundred acres of very good TOBACCO LAND, lying on *Turkey* creek, in *Hanover* county, and not above ten acres cleared in the whole tract. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

Tf NATHANIEL W. DANDRIDGE.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit*,

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND in *Amherst* county, to which an indisputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may best suit the purchasers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Esq; deceased, and lives in *Amherst* county) or to Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. —— The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the water, which have been sold, not being less than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that sum and what was given for several near the water, the unsold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page's* warehouses stand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Cruickshank's* warehouses stand, one other lot only, so that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is proposed that there shall be no more than that number of chances, and consequently no blanks. The consideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and subscribing to the scheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamsburg*, either in cash, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be soon after the subscription shall be completed, of which notice shall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson*, and *Jerman Baker*, Esquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them. Tf MANN PAGE.

A SCHEME,

For disposing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous situation of this estate is too well known to require a particular description, though it may be necessary to inform the publick that the obstructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will shortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the said towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both safe and easy for upwards of two hundred miles above the said Falls, and a communication opened to the western frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than sixty or seventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; so that the immense treasure of that valuable country must necessarily be brought to market to one or other of the abovesaid towns; which will occasionally raise the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

		Lots.	Value.	Rents
A double forge, a mill, with 2½ acres of land adjoining, the use of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each side, and 2000 acres of back land, the furthest part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,			£. 8000	
Inspection at *Rocky Ridge*,	at 12 years purchase,		780	£. 65 0
James Lyle, his tenement,	at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan,	at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart,	at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd,	at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon,	at do.		90	7 10
Joseph Hopkins,	at do.		60	5
John Shackelton,	at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,			540	45
Ferry on the south side, at 20 years purchase, with half an acre of land on the bank,			2000	100
A fishery on the south side, at 20 years do.			600	30
Number of improved lots,		12	£. 14,176	£. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at £. 25 each,		300	7500	
The amount of lots on the south side of *James* river, in *Chesterfield* county,		312	£. 21,676	£. 428
Shockoe inspection,	at 12 years purchase,		£. 780	65
Byrd's do.	at do.		780	65
Watson's,	at do.		720	60
James Buchanan,	at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts,	at do.		420	35
George Ellis,	at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell,	at do.		480	40
David Ross,	at do.		480	40
Thomas Youngbusband,	at do.		540	45
James Rezer,	at do.		60	5
James Howling,	at do.		60	5
John M'Keind,	at do.		144	12
M'Pherson & Menzies,	at do.		420	35
James Daley,	at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick,	at do.		60	5
Ferry,	at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fishery,	at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,		17	£. 9820	£. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30*s*. per acre,		100	15,000	
10 islands, on some of which are very valuable fisheries,		10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at £. 25 each,		400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north side of *James* river,		527	£. 35,120	£. 685
The amount of lots on the south side of do. as above,		312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.		839	£. 56,796	£. 1113
9161 Blanks.				
10,000 Tickets, at £. 5 each,			£. 50,000	

The said lottery will be drawn at *Shockoe's* in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon^ble^. PRESLEY THORNTON, Esq^r^. PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Esq^rs^. trustees for the same, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the trustees, also of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the subscriber.

W. BYRD.

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